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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25. 1735.

No. 154.

The Detection of a villainous, GROUND-
LESS RUMOUR, originally invented,
and lately revived by the Enemies
of his Majesty's Title and Government,
concerning a pretended Secret Article
in the Treaty of Seville.



T might want an Apology in ordinary Cafes to animadvert upon Rumours, which no Man of Sense or Reputation in the Kingdom, either believes or will even pretend to believe. It may be thought still more unnecessary to expose a senseless, groundless Report, which in Six Years since it was first propagated, hath never obtained the least Credit or Countenance in any Court in Europe: And to this it must be imputed, that in so long a Time, no Man hath ever undertaken to confute a Lye, which he could not find any Man to believe, who deserved belief himself. But gross and infamous, as such a Falldow must be, or poor and inglorious, as it may seem to triumph over it, some Detection may be useful to display the Impudence of Faction, and the wretched Delusions of a restless, ruined Set of Miscreants, who, with Folly equal to their Wickedness, continually labour to overthrow his Majesty's Title, and to blacken the Measures of his Government.

THESE silly Impostors having, in the Close of the Year 1729, forged a Thing, called a Secret Separate Article belonging to the Treaty of Seville, by which Great Britain is made to stipulate for the Surrender of Gibraltar to the Spaniards, at the End of Six Years: They have now the Confidence to reckon the Term expired, and all the Jacobites in England, with the most Vehemence of Passion, maintain the Right of the Spaniards to the RESTITUTION OF GIBRALTAR.

These subtle Politicians wanting Matter of Scandal to charge upon his Majesty's Government in any of the Treaties which have been made, have therefore cunningly contrived to load it with the Scandal of an Article, which never was made nor thought of.

The Enemies of the Administration have, indeed, many Years since endeavoured to impose on the Credulity of Mankind, and to propagate a Belief, that the Ministers design'd to surrender this Place, at a Time when they maintained the Possession of it against the whole Power of Spain, and when they effectually withdrew the Siege, tho' they might have prevented the War, by yielding it to the Spaniards.

NAY, these Gentlemen were so uncandid, that one of them reproached the present Ministry, because they did not oblige the Spaniards to grant this Nation a Tract of Land round Gibraltar, though he himself, whilst this Nation continued at the Head of the Grand Alliance, whilst the Confederate Army remained unbroken, and whilst King Philip was suing to this Nation for a Recognition of his Title, neglected to urge that important Demand, which at that Time could not have been refused, and afterwards suffer'd the British Nation to be deny'd it in the most imperious, ignominious Terms.

YET disingenuous as the Patriots in the present Opposition have been, they have not ventured to countenance this Forgery of a Secret Article, knowing it to be of such infamous Extraction, as would equally reprobate their Understanding, their Honesty, and even their Allegiance.

We shall see what Colour there could be for such a Sentence, if we look into the Proceedings of Parliament before the Treaty of Seville was made.

It hath been affirmed, by Members of the greatest experience in the House of Commons, that they never heard it asserted within those Walls, by any Member of the Crown, THAT GIBRALTAR COULD NOT BE GIVEN UP WITHOUT CONSENT OF PARLIAMENT, till the Doctrine was avowed by an Honourable Person of great Distinction in that House, and high Trust in his Majesty's Councils.

It may then be fit to inform the World, what Measures were taken to prepare the Parliament of Britain for such an extraordinary Compliance.

It will appear from the Journals of Parliament in the same Year, Seven Months before the Treaty of Seville was concluded, that the whole Legislative Power of this Kingdom, joined in a solemn Act for the Security of Gibraltar from all Apprehensions of being endanger'd by the Consequences of that Treaty.

To this End the House of Lords, on a Question stated by the Lords in the Administration, and agreed to by the House of Commons, voted the following Resolutions and Address, as a DECLARATION OF PARLIAMENT, not only to this Kingdom, but to all Europe, viz.

AN ADDRESS TO THE KING.

Die Luna 24 Martii 1728.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, have, upon mature Deliberation, come to the following Resolution, which we humbly beg Leave to lay before your Majesty.

Die Martis 18 Martii 1728.

RESOLVED, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, ' That they do entirely rely upon his Majesty, that he will, for the maintaining the Honour, and securing the Trade of this Kingdom, take effectual Care in the present Treaty, to preserve His undoubted Right to Gibraltar and the Island of Minorca.

HIS MAJESTY'S most Gracious ANSWER.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I thank you for the Confidence you repose in Me. I will take effectual Care, as I have hitherto done, to secure My undoubted Right to Gibraltar and the Island of Minorca.

The Sense of both Houses of Parliament having thus been declared, and the Honour of the KING engaged, the Treaty of Seville was concluded near the End of that Year, and sign'd ^{29 October, O. S.} _{8 November, N. S.} 1729.

CAN any Man in his Senses, who considers this great and solemn Proceeding in Parliament, believe or surmis, that the Secret Article, so infamously forged, is any thing better than a Forgery? Can so base a Slander be endued, as that the KING could be prevailed upon, not only to sacrifice his Interest, but to violate his Honour and falsify his sacred Assurances to both Houses of Parliament? Or can any Man have so small a Share of Sense or Honesty, as to imagine all the Ministers of Britain utterly void of both; or, that they would first procure this Declaration on the Part of the KING, the LORDS, and COMMONS of Great Britain, to govern and restrain the Treaty then depending, yet conclude an Article in the same Treaty, absolutely in defiance and Contradiction of such Declaration?

SINCE these Absurdities are so notorious, let another be consider'd. Would the Court of Spain have thought such a Secret Article of any Validity or Use to them, after the King had bound himself to the Nation, totally contrary to the Effect of it? Would they have thanked any Minister for signing it? Or would they have held it to be in the Power of the Crown to perform it?

THERE can be nothing more clearly evident, than that the British Ministers armed themselves with this Declaration of Parliament, to overcome all Solicitations for the Surrender of Gibraltar. Even the Pretence that his late Majesty had promised to regulate this Affair with the Consent of his Parliament, was now at an End, not only by the Demise of the Crown, but by engaging the Parliament, and the King himself, against all Propositions of Surrender. So that from this Time the Court of Spain could not ask for the least Stipulation to bring such a Proposition into Parliament, nor could ever hope to obtain this Cession by any kind of Negotiation.

IT may justly cause much Speculation, whence so idle and ridiculous a Forgery could possibly have had its Rise? — I am in no Secrets: I pretend not to any extraordinary Intelligence; but I saw this Article handed about in most Companies Six Years since; and I know from whence it came. It was first communicated to the World by the Pope's Nuncio at Paris; it was cordially received by all the Jacobites at Home and Abroad; it was treated with the utmost Contempt by every one else; and it is now revived by that Faction which were the Fathers of it.

THAT great Statesman of the Daily Post, CAMILLUS, hath been the Champion for this secret Article, and will prove, perhaps, by the Witnesses who saw this signed, that the Pretender positively refused to consent to another of the same Nature. This is every Day echoed in the same Daily Post, by that superlative Fool, of whose Writings we may say, as Lord Clarendon said of the Faces of the godly Men of Gloucester, ' They, at once, make the most severe Countenances merry, and the most cheerful Hearts sad.'

THIS Magnanimity in the Pretender is exceedingly to be admired for two Reasons. The one, that he refused so positively to give up a Place, which he never had either Right or Power to dispose of. The other, that he would not give such a Trifle as Gibraltar for all the Dominions of Great Britain, but haggled in his Bargain, when he had the Opportunity of buying the Crown so cheap.

MUST not the Court of Spain, restoring such a Person to a Kingdom, which, as he pretends, is wrongfully withheld from him, very naturally demand the Retribution of Places, which they alledge to be violently withheld from them?

AND could he, of all Mankind, refuse these Places to King Philip, considering that his Catholick Majesty lost them by the Fortune of that War, which was chiefly occasioned against his Grandfather and himself, for their Attachment to this Person's Pretensions?

I cannot however think this obstinate Refusal, if it be true, was owing to his Modesty, or his Unwillingness to dispose of other People's Dominions. I remember, in a Fit of Generosity, he went so far in his Declaration from Lucca, of Sept. 10. 1722, as to offer his late Majesty King GEORGE the First, no less than to make him KING of his own Dominions in Germany; tho' whether he hath since repented himself of such Prodigality, and is now more sparing of his Bounty, Camillus, who seems to be of his Cabinet Council, may inform the Town in his next Paper.

IT may likewise be justly suspected, that the Pretender can scarcely be tenacious of a Port or a Fortress, if he is known to throw Kingdoms out of the Royal Title, and to make the Monarchy look like an old King's Face on a Clipped Shilling. I remember, in the aforesaid Declaration from Lucca, 1722, directed not only to his Subjects of the three Kingdoms, but to all foreign Princes and States, to serve as a Foundation for a lasting Peace in Europe, he left FRANCE out of the Titles of the British Crown; and I do not see why he may not leave Gibraltar out of the Catalogue of the British Dominions. Why should not something be given back to the Spaniards, as well as to the French, to serve as a Foundation for a lasting Peace in Europe?

I confess I may be thought envious of the Pretender's Reputation, since I take so much Pains to deprive him of the Merit of not surrendering GIBRALTAR. But when I see him supported by so reputable a Voucher as Camillus, I cannot but envy his Glory, and dread the Success of his Cause. I have been a patient Reader of the Writings of this Gentleman long before he became in the Daily Post so fierce an Adversary to the present Administration, and I have the Honour to possess what few of his Friends are Masters of, a compleat Collection of his Works. I have lately pick'd out some of these Monuments of Learning for the Benefit of the Publick, and shall here give the Reader two Citations, than which he will desire no fairer Proofs of the MORALS and Qualifications of this accomplished Writer.

IN both these Instances he hath made himself familiar with an Honourable Person's Name; which, if I am so free as to repeat after him, I trust the Publick will excuse it, for the Sake of two such extraordinary Citations.

THE First is from a Pamphlet intituled, PROTESTLAUS, or, The Character of an EVIL MINISTER, being a Paraphrase on Part of the Tenth Book of Telemachus, dedicated to the Right Honourable Sir R — W — with this Motto, Curse on his Virtues, they've undone his Country.

This Dedication bears Date August 8, 1730.

AND

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And in Page 23 are these Words, *viz.*

* For my Part, had I been upon FELTON'S Jug,
I should have been much more inclined to acquit than
bring him in GUILTY OF MURDER, for delivering
his Country from the ambitious and enslaving De-
signs of the haughty Duke of —— Buckingham.'

HAVING thus heard him declare himself in favour of an ASSASSIN, and pronounce the *Assassination* of Ministers not to be *Murder*, it may be proper to shew in what Manner, and with what Expressions he afterwards threw himself upon the *Mercy* of the Minister, to whom he had said, that an *Assassin* was a *Deliverer* of his Country.

In a Letter dated from London, September 23, 1734, to a Friend in Paris, giving his Reasons for leaving France, and throwing himself into the Hands of this Minister, he uses these Words, *viz.*

* A MINISTER, from whom my Behaviour to him had left me nothing to hope, but every thing to dread from his *Resentments*, which, before this Time, might have CRUSHED ME TO ATOMS, had he not been generously pleased to suspend them. This Generosity I shall always acknowledge with the same Gratitude that I now publish it.'

THE Publick from hence are to judge, whether *Camillus* hath not been abundantly grateful to the Great Minister, who, he says, might, by his *Resentments*, have crushed him to Atoms. They will likewise observe, how conscious the Gentleman must be of his own virtuous Behaviour, who owns it to have been from a Minister's Mercy that he is not crushed to Atoms; and they will probably be of Opinion, that vilifying his Majesty's Government, and openly extolling the Pretender every Day of his Life, is acknowledging, on all Occasions, that Minister's Generosity with the same Gratitude with which he first published it.

It was undoubtedly from a perfect Knowledge of this Gentleman in every Relation, that, when he wrote a LETTER on the Subject of the *Offend Company* from *Amsterdam*, in the Year 1724, addressed to the Right Honourable *W. P.* Esq; the Honourable Person, as I have been informed, thought himself concerned, in Justice to his own Character, to send the *Manuscript Copy* forthwith to a Neighbour of great Distinction, with whom he had broken all Engagements, but those which unite Men of Honour against *Traitors to their Country and Promoters of ASSASSINATION*.

FRA. WALSHAM.

LONDON.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, and another from Flanders; but the Letters they brought contain nothing material; only, that all the Impediments which hindered Don Lewis of Spain's taking Possession of the Archbischoprick of Toledo being removed, Cardinal Acquaviva, the Spanish Ambassador at Rome, sent Advice of it on the 6th, by an Express, to his Court, at whose Arrival, 'tis not doubted, but the Tribunal of the Nunciature at Madrid, which has been shut up for several Years, will be opened; and that M. du Theil, chief Commissioner of foreign Affairs at Paris, is nominated to go to Vienna, to relieve M. de l'Etang, and is to set out thither on the 31st Instant.

The same Day the Right Hon. the Lord Ranelough lay very ill at his House in Grosvenor-street.

Last Sunday died at his Lodgings in Brook-street, Samuel Clayton of Wobly in the County of Hereford, Esq:

One Tuesday last Mr. Cheek going from London to his House at Barnes in Surry, was attacked on Barnes Common by two Highwaymen, who made him dismount, and turning his Horse loose, robbed him of 71. 5s. and a Silver Watch, and then rode off towards Mortlake.

Yesterday Thomas Gladman of Barnet, Esq; was married at Grosvenor Chapel, to Miss Lane, Daughter of the late George Lane, Esq; formerly a wealthy Hamburgh Merchant of this City, a Lady with a Fortune of 8000 l. and 200 l. per Annum.

The same Day their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Somerlet came to their House at Charing-cross, from their Seat near Newmarket.

The Subject in the London Journal of Saturday, will be on the *Craftsman's turning Conjurer*: With Remarks on that indefatigable Gentleman's Genius, Candor and Intention in general, from a Consideration of his late optical and prophetic Papers; together with his Criticisms on Merlin's Cave.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Peter-noster-Row*.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 145 3-4ths to 146. India 169 for the Opening. South Sea 93 1-4th. Books shut. Old Annuity 109 1-half. New ditto 110 3-8ths for the Opening. Three per Cent. Annuity 99 1-half for the Opening. Emperor's Loan 109 1-half. Royal-Assurance 102. London-Assurance 13. York Buildings 2. African 15. India Bonds 51. 10s. to 12s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 31. 13s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 41. 9s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 51. 5s. Premium. Salt Tallies 3 1-half to 4 Prem. English Copper 21. 1s. Welsh ditto. Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 3 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 110.

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By Order of the Lord Keeper of the *Seals*, I have read a Manuscript, instituted, The Life of SETHOS: This Work, which containeth excellent Lessons of the most refined *Modesty*, and is full of solid and the most extensive Learning, cannot fail of being equally instructive and entertaining.

Paris, Jan. 29, 1731.

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N. B. This is the Book recommended by Sir Richard Steele in the *Guardian*, No. 150, and from which the *Adventures of a Lady* is transcribed.

V. LETTERS between Dr. WOOD, a Roman Catholic, the Pretender's Physician, and WHITLOCK BULSTON, Esq; his Brother-in-Law, a Member of the Church of England. Published with a Preface by Mr. BULSTON.

VI. Dr. NICHOLAS's Conference with a Theist, containing an Answer to all the most usual Objections of theists against the Christian Religion. The Third Edition, with the Addition of Two Conferences, the one with a Rationalist; the other with an Atheist.

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VIII. SECRET MONITA SOCIETATIS JESU: The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits. In Latin and English.

As default de la Force, il faut employer la Rule.

Motto to *Lavia's* Scheme.

Advertisement concerning this Book.

This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published, many Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. John Scheppe, a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at Antwerp, among other Books, and afterwards reprinted it. The Author, being informed that he had purchased this Book, demanded it back from him; but he had then sent it to Holland. One of the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it said, that after, to a Catholic Bookseller, by Name Van Eys, that Scheppe was printing a Book which concerned the Jesuits, replied, that if it was only *The Rules of the Society*, it should not be under any Concern; but desired he would inform himself what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that it was *The Secret Instructions of the Society*, the good Father, straightening up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, that he saw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece came from the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it most adviseable to purchase the whole Edition, which they did after, some few Copies excepted; from one of them it was afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed; which there said to be taken from two Roman Catholics, *Men of Credit*.

IX. A REPLY from the COMMITTEE appointed to inspect the Papers seized in the House of Lodging of Mr.Carthy, alias Rabah, a reputed Titular Popish Bishop, and Joseph Nayle, a reputed Popish Solicitor, both of the City of Cork. Together with an Appendix, containing all the ORIGINAL PAPERS referred to in this Report. Published by Order of the House of Commons of Ireland. pr. 6*s*.

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By Mr. GORDON.

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